a cathode including a first cathode formed of a material having a work function of 3.0 eV or less and a second cathode formed of a material having a work function higher than the work function of the first cathode, the first and second cathodes being sequentially stacked in this order from the side of the light-emitting layer, the anode, a total thickness of the first and the second cathodes being 100 angstroms or less, and light being emitted to an exterior of the device via at least the cathode.

B3 Cont'd.

2. (Amended) The organic electroluminescent device according to Claim 1, the device at the cathode being sealed by a sealing layer formed of a light transmissive material.

3. (Amended) The organic electroluminescent device according to Claim 1, the first cathode including Ca.

4. (Amended) The organic electroluminescent device according to Claim 1, a thickness y (angstrom) of the first cathode being such that $50 \leq y \leq 80$.

5. (Amended) The organic electroluminescent device according to Claim 1, a thickness y (angstrom) of the first cathode being such that $55 \leq y \leq 65$.

6. (Amended) The organic electroluminescent device according to Claim 1, the second cathode including Al.

7. (Amended) The organic electroluminescent device according to Claim 1, a thickness z (angstrom) of the second cathode being such that $10 \leq z \leq 20$.

8. (Twice Amended) The organic electroluminescent device according to Claim 1, the organic material forming the light-emitting layer being a polymeric material.

B3

9. (Amended) A method for manufacturing an organic electroluminescent device, comprising:

forming an anode on a substrate;

B4

forming a light-emitting layer formed of an organic material above the anode; and